

THE LABOR CLARION

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Canners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza, Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building, Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

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Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundries Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Pattiemakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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WHEN MACHINES COME IN

(From the report of President James O'Connell to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.)

Note: In introducing the report from which the following extract is taken, President O'Connell acknowledges an appreciation of the co-operation of Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey in its preparation and says the report may be accepted as the joint report and the joint effort of both officers.

In practically every manufacturing industry in our country, requiring highly skilled workmen, machinery has been introduced which operates to permanently throw skilled labor into the market of the unskilled and force mechanics to lower the standard of living their previous higher wages had enabled them to maintain.

We have entered into a machinized age and apparently have done little more than cross the threshold, for scarcely a week passes but that some new invention has displaced skilled labor and in addition thrown wage earners permanently out of employment in that industry.

Every day the inventor of machinery, the chemist, the electrical engineer, the scientist develops some machine, some process which revolutionizes methods of production and dislocates the human element in industry. There are chemical processes which create silk-like fabric from wood, and rayon displaces silk and affects the workers in the silk industry. Moving pictures are synchronized with phonographic records and theatres are now equipped to give us the spoken word with the picture on the screen and in addition supply the music without the presence of an orchestra. The switchmen in one of our great freight yards have been eliminated by an electrical control tower which enables one operator to control 225 miles of track covering 470 acres, moving the freight cars at will, making up the trains and preparing them ready for the engine crew to haul them over the line to their destination.

Some statements published by the highest authorities in the United States Department of Commerce may assist us in better understanding the tremendous and far-reaching effect of modern methods of production upon the industrial workers. This authority informs us that during the last eight years 917,000 less workmen were employed in our manufacturing industries, 800,000 less hands employed on our farms and 240,000 less employed on our railroads, yet because of improved methods of production the quantity of articles manufactured in our industries is larger than ever. We are producing more foodstuffs and our railroads hauling more ton and passenger miles. These two million employees have been permanently displaced from the occupations they had been following. They must begin life anew and most of them with a lower standard of living. Few of this large number will be able to acquire new skill in some other industry which will raise their earning capacity to what it was before modern inventions displaced it.

Machines Come and Men Move Along.

It is these new causes for unemployment, the dislocating effect they have on the worker, and particularly the skilled mechanic, which I desire to emphasize while calling them to your attention.

It is true that new industries are developing. A hundred thousand men or more now make a liv-

ing as chauffeurs who a few years ago worked at something else. Our telephone, our electrical devices, our radio industries, have given employment to a large number. But the new fields opened up for employment by new industries in many cases do not pay wages to be compared with those which the skilled worker receives. In a number of them the wages are low for even unskilled labor. If I am not mistaken, a number of these new industries, particularly in the electrical and radio fields and the moving picture industry, have given employment to a much larger number of women than men.

Statistics recently published by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics are an evidence of what a great new industry does in giving employment and affecting the standard of living. In a survey made of a radio manufacturing industry, it was found that the average weekly wage for women employed on receiving sets was \$13.94. The most skilled men, the tool and die makers, averaged \$44.06, while the total average of all employed per week was but \$23.25.

The problem of unemployment, because of its new developments, has become one of the most important for our consideration. Our movement has adopted several policies to minimize the evil, all of which have been of practical service, but none of which have so far fully safeguarded industry or the wage earners from the injurious effects of involuntary idleness.

Wages and Hours Do Not Meet Issue.

The displacement of skilled mechanics and common labor by modern methods of production creates a problem which is not solved by higher wages or shorter hours of labor alone. The improved process which discards the skilled or unskilled worker is of benefit to the manufacturer and the community, but it becomes a definite injury to the workers thrown out, an injury from which it is impossible for many of them to recover. Skilled workmen are not made in a week or a year. Years are required to perfect their skill. With the development of skill, the earnings have increased, the standard of living for their families has been elevated, yet the price of improved methods of production would be as unjust and impractical as to oppose the extension of education or the development of our civilization. Any program adopted by the trade union movement which aimed to retard the development of machinery and the application of science in industry would result disastrously to our movement. It would be a backward policy which cannot be considered. But the problem of the workman injured by new processes and new machinery is one which it is our duty to consider. Our trade union movement exists for the purpose of protecting the wage earners' interests. It is and must be our first consideration. If we do not take up the problem of those permanently thrown out of the industry they have followed, because of new methods of production, we cannot expect others to be seriously concerned over their misfortunes.

Policy Is Cruel When Applied to Human Beings.

When new and more efficient machinery is invented, the intelligent employer does not hesitate to scrap the machinery in his plant. He does not use his existing machines as though they were to be of service forever. Intelligent management

works existing machines to the limit of their capacity, because of the conviction that within a few years improved machinery will be placed on the market which will justify the scrapping of the machines now in use. This policy is a sound one when applied to machinery, buildings or other equipment. It is a cruel and inhuman one when applied to human beings. Yet within the last few years we have seen this soulless policy scrapping hundreds of thousands of workmen without any consideration of the effect upon themselves and their families.

It is a problem which neither employers by themselves nor our trade union movement, acting independently, can solve. But it is a problem which industry must be prevented from ignoring. The only practical method of taking up this modern development, so injurious to the skilled and semi-skilled worker, is through collective bargaining, the joint consideration of the problem and the adoption of policies to ameliorate it by negotiations and collective bargaining between management and organized labor.

Setting forth the program of labor and the efforts made in the direction of amelioration by shortening the work day and the work week and by increasing wages, the report adds a third consideration—restriction of immigration—as completing the trio of measures calculated to relieve unemployment. Of this latter phase it has this important pronouncement to make, concluding the section of the report dealing with unemployment:

Three Factors Must Go Together for Solution.

In our movement, and from the beginning, we have committed ourselves to the principle that, regardless of race, religion or politics, all men in this country are entitled to equality of rights and equality of opportunities. Our movement has done more as an Americanizing influence than any other organization in our country. Our record has been so clear and definite that it cannot be misunderstood. There is, however, a definite, practical problem connected with immigration and a principle which has always governed our American trade unionists. It is economically unsound and impractical to admit immigrants when any degree of unemployment already exists among the wage earners of our own shores. I would recommend to you that in considering a policy to deal with unemployment that you unite the three factors, immigration, hours of labor and wages, for they are like three gates holding back the impounded waters of a reservoir. To leave one open, while keeping the other two closed, is to defeat the very purpose for which the dam was constructed.

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UNION WAGE RATES INCREASE.

Proof of the benefits of trade unionism to the workers is given in the annual union wage survey of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, recently completed, which shows that union wage rates are constantly increasing, while hours of work are decreasing.

Union wage rates in 1928 are, on the average, higher than in 1927, according to the survey, which covered most of the time-work trades in sixty-seven important industrial cities and included more than three-quarters of a million organized workers.

The average hourly rates in 1928 for all trades covered (including motormen and conductors and bus drivers) was \$1.159, as compared with \$1.154 in 1927, or an average increase of one-half cent per hour. Of the seventy-five individual time-work trades covered by the survey, fifty-three showed increases in average wages in 1928 as compared with 1927, while the remaining twenty-two showed decreases. The exact figures by principal trade groups are as follows:

Trade Group	Ave. Hourly Wage Rate 1927	Ave. Hourly Wage Rate 1928	Increase 1928 Over 1927
Bakers	\$0.957	\$0.954	+\$0.003
Building trades workers....	1.323	1.330	.007
Chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers .....	.704	.712	.008
Granite and stone cutters..	1.321	1.335	.014
Laundry workers .....	.432	.447	.015
Linemen .....	.991	1.007	.016
Longshoremen .....	.817	.858	.041
Printing and publishing:			
Book and job.....	1.021	1.036	.015
Newspaper	1.190	1.220	.030
Average [†]	\$1.190	\$1.195	\$0.005
Motormen and conductors..	\$0.682	\$0.685	\$0.003
Bus drivers .....	.700	.666	*.034
Grand ave., all trades [†] .	\$1.154	\$1.159	\$0.005

*Decrease. [†]Not including pieceworkers.

The hours of labor with an average of 44.9 in 1928 show a further reduction of 0.5 per cent from 1927. The reduction in hours of labor has been almost as continuous as the increase in rates per hour. In the earlier years of this study the decrease in hours was brought about mainly by reductions in those trades working more than eight hours per day or six days per week. Later the reduction was continued by more of the trades granting a short day Saturday, working five and one-half days per week, while now the reduction is brought about by the increasing number of trades working a five-day week.

Building and fresco painters, with an average of 41.5 hours per week, have the shortest working week—lathers on piecework and plasterers, with 41.8 hours, are next—while teamsters and drivers, with 55.7, have the longest working week.

The grand average rate for all trades included in the study, not including pieceworkers, street railway employees and bus drivers, increased from \$1.190 per hour in 1927 to \$1.195 in 1928. In all trades taken collectively the hourly union wage rate on May 15, 1928, was higher in the United States than in any preceding year, being 0.4 per cent higher than on the same date in 1927, 128.3 per cent higher than in 1917, 160.6 per cent higher than in 1913, 175.9 per cent higher than in 1910, and 190.5 per cent higher than in 1907. In other words, the report points out, union wage rates per hour were nearly three times as much in 1928 as in 1910, and more than two and one-half times as much as in 1913.

It is inexcusable for scientists to torture animals; let them experiment on journalists and politicians.—Ibsen.

SAME OLD CAUSE.

"Inefficiency was responsible for the loss of the British steamer *Vestris* and the drowning of 125 men, women and children," said Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's Union, who is attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The *Vestris* went down 400 miles off the Atlantic coast.

President Furuseth just arrived from San Francisco when he made that statement. He showed a copy of a telegram he forwarded from San Francisco to the union's New York attorney before details of the disaster were known. The telegram stated that bad cargo stowing, faulty life-saving apparatus and general incompetency were responsible. Mr. Furuseth also suggested that suits for damages be entered in English courts, as no recourse was possible under American law.

"New York press dispatches affirm my estimate," said Mr. Furuseth. "There is nothing unusual in this estimate. It could be made by any competent mariner," he said.

"We now know that the cargo was badly stowed—that is, it was improperly placed in the ship. When the storm struck the vessel the cargo began to move and the ship listed—or tipped to one side, as a landsman would say. The crew attempted to throw the cargo overboard with their hands. They had no block and tackle. It took the crew two hours to heave two tons of cargo overboard. When the order was given to take to the lifeboats, then was revealed the absence of emergency preparedness. The boats were unseaworthy and members of the crew were hacking at the davits to release the boats when the ship sank. The suction swept 125 men, women and children to death."

Mr. Furuseth expressed surprise that an English vessel owner would take such chances. "Under the English law," he said, "that vessel owner is liable to damages in an amount equal to £15 (\$75) for every registered ton of his vessel. This money can be divided among the claimants. In America there is no provision for such damages. The American vessel owner loses nothing as his ship and cargo are insured.

"Because of this exemption, disasters to American ships are liable to happen any time. Few competent seamen are employed on these vessels and the crews are largely composed of Orientals, who do not understand the English language and who are expected to launch life boats in raging seas when these boats are filled with excited men and hysterical women and children.

"The *Vestris* disaster again calls attention to demands by the International Seamen's Union that safety at sea be assured. Ships should carry competent crews, and leaky life boats should be replaced by high-class life-saving apparatus that can be swung from a sinking ship by skilled seamen."

BRITISH JOB SEEKERS.

Workers who were induced by the government to emigrate to Canadian wheat fields are returning to London. They are disillusioned and penniless. One group of 150, who landed at Southampton, pleaded with the local employment exchange for assistance to get to their homes. They were advanced sufficient money after pledging they will repay the amount.

Members of the party stated that harvesters all over Canada are anxious to return home, but are without funds. A statement that was generally supported was that the harvesters searched diligently for work, but had not found a day's employment.

The men were encouraged to go to Canada following the government's announcement several weeks ago that 200,000 workers would have to leave England because of unemployment.

Let us not make imaginary evils when we have so many real ones to encounter.—Goldsmith.

"By helping others you help yourself"

EAST-WEST

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BROOKWOOD THROUGH.

(By International Labor News Service.)

With the reelection of President William Green and all members of the Executive Council, the American Federation of Labor closed its convention in New Orleans after as dramatic a finish as has been witnessed in a long time.

The officers reelected in addition to President Green were: Frank Duffy, first vice-president; T. A. Rickert, second vice-president; Jacob Fischer, third vice-president; Matthew Woll, fourth vice-president; James Wilson, fifth vice-president; James P. Noonan, sixth vice-president; John Coefield, seventh vice-president; Arthur O. Wharton, eighth vice-president; Martin F. Ryan, treasurer; and Frank Morrison, secretary. W. J. Rooney, Sheet Metal Workers, and William P. Clarke, president, Flint Glass Workers, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. John B. Haggerty, president, Bookbinders' Union, was elected delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Thrown into the arena after a long list of constructive policies had been developed in action on committee reports, Brookwood "Labor College" served as the piece de resistance for those whose fighting energies had found no other bones to rend.

And Brookwood, to put it all concisely, got it in the neck. It was socked on the jaw, in the solar plexus, on the corns, in the small of the back, in both eyes, and, as has been related, in the region of the esophagus. At the end it was a dangling wreck of a thing, its few friends gazing in sorrow at the shadow of what once had pretended so mightily.

Shea Asks Facts.

Vice-President P. J. Shea, of the Street Carmen, arose to ask what was all the fuss about Brookwood and what were the facts. He did this during a report on a proposal to plan for a labor college to be guided by the Federation. He said Brookwood had been condemned, but the evidence had not come forth and he, for one, thought it proper to know all about the business. The Carmen have had their troubles with the red and pinkish brethren.

Vice-President Woll got up and he stayed up for fully an hour and they learned about Brookwood from him. To single out a few of the high lights of Mr. Woll's address, he said that Brookwood had three Communist members on its faculty, including A. J. Muste, its head, and Arthur C. Calhoun, who taught in the New York Communist School.

He read a letter signed by Calhoun, pledging his vote to Foster and Gitlow. He said Brookwood celebrated none of the labor holidays, none of the national holidays, but did celebrate May Day and the anniversary of the Soviet assumption of power in Russia, at which times the main hall was draped in red, with pictures of Lenin, Trotsky, Marx and Ruthenberg gazing down benignly upon the assembled boys and girls.

Woll's Integrity Questioned.

Mr. Woll said the organ of the American Federation of Teachers had printed a letter signed by Abraham Leikowitz saying the Executive Council had "too much confidence in the integrity of Matthew Woll," who was delegated by President Green to investigate Brookwood and report. Social psychology, as taught at Brookwood, Woll said, was mainly about sex behavior and similar matters. Economics, he said, was taught by Tom Tippett, Communist, while foreign labor history was mainly about the Red Internationale.

President Green said the revelations had "shocked and amazed" the council. He said that at Brookwood they "damned Sam Gompers, Bill Green and John L. Lewis," and that Muste, in a lecture, had likened the American Federation of Labor to "a gigantic company union." John H. Walker said no more capable confidence men have

ever operated, adding that they were experts in the art of seeming to be "as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves."

The college had its defenders, one being Charles L. Reed, of Salem, Mass.; another Tobias Hall of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. No action was called for and none was taken. But Brookwood would seem to be finished, as far as trade union support is concerned.

Committee Reports Approved.

The entire day was given over to committee reports over which there was no dispute, the actions being mainly in conformity with recommendations contained in the Executive Council's report.

The Boulder Dam position was reaffirmed and labor demanded representation on boards of education and boards of educational institutions.

The constitution was amended to create a finance committee. The Structural Iron Workers were voted unflagging support in their fight against the National Erectors' Association and steel trust. Freedom of speech was endorsed, without alliances with professional protectors of that ancient American right. The labor press was given the warmest endorsement it has ever had.

ORGANIZED LABOR FACES NEW ISSUE.

"The workers must abandon old standards and ideals. They must be awakened to changed conditions."

These fifteen words summarize an aggregate viewpoint by delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans.

Production methods have wrought a social revolution. Old wage and work day standards are no longer justified.

To face these problems workers must be as daring and as audacious as the inventor, scientist and chemist who declare that nothing is impossible in the field of production and distribution.

To use a figure of speech, these professional men "look at the stars." Labor should do likewise.

Our objective is a five-day week and a purchasing power that can take increased output off the market. We should equip ourselves to prove that national disaster awaits the nation if the machine's output can not be consumed.

No element in our country can escape this disaster. It will affect the banker and business men as well as those who work for wages.

Every trade unionist should get out of his intellectual rut and realize we are at the beginning of a new era that will shake the foundation of old industrial methods and outlooks.

To maintain the evolutionary character of our trade union movement we must awaken to these new processes and their social consequences.

Trade unions adjust themselves to changing conditions because they accept the law of life that nothing is stationary. The more quickly we accept this law in its new application on the industrial field, the more quickly we will solve new problems.

The machine revolution calls for individual and collective effort. We have the solution. Reduction of hours and increased wages will reduce unemployment and purchase increased output. This alone will diffuse increased wealth. If our plan fails, this wealth remains in the hands of the few while the idle army grows.

If we courageously enter this fight, if we carry the gospel of unity and education to the unorganized with the fervor and zeal of those who built our organizations, we will be true to our heritage.

Trade unionists will win if they but act.

A free, virtuous and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe.



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IMMIGRATION ON QUOTA BASIS.

By Chester M. Wright.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Demand for the exclusion of all aliens was voted by the American Federation of Labor convention in New Orleans, La., with a unanimous vote in its favor. This is the first time American labor has ever demanded exclusion of immigrants from the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The resolution is all inclusive.

The principal effect, if the demand is written into law through the Box bill, which is endorsed, will be to put Canada and Mexico on a quota basis.

In adopting the report of the resolutions committee the convention approved six resolutions, all demanding exclusion in one way or another.

Other Immigration Demands.

The convention also demanded that immigration be under one governmental department, instead of two, as it now is, the two being State and Labor. It also scored judges who restrain local inspectors from enforcing the present law, as they have done in no less than sixty cases in Detroit. It demanded further that musicians and artists be placed under the contract labor provisions and no longer admitted in excess of quotas. The language of the demand is "to apply the quota law to all people on this continent." The demand is one more blow against unemployment and displacement by machines.

Injunctions also came in for another broadside. Speaking of the Senate committee substitute for the Shipstead bill, the resolutions committee said: "While we do not doubt the friendliness of the sources from which the substitute bill emanated it is our opinion that the substitute should not receive the approval of this convention." The report was adopted unanimously. It calls upon Congress for an "effective remedy" and apparently puts the burden of success upon Congress, while calling upon labor for "careful attention to the problem" in order that the proposals be "thoroughly sound and adequate." Repeal of the anti-trust laws again was demanded.

Two Remedies Sought.

By legislation "defining the equity jurisdiction of the courts as proposed in S. 1482 in its original form" and by repeal of the anti-trust laws, or excluding labor therefrom, the committee report, as adopted, found the "safe and proper course" leading to a remedy. Both are declared necessary.

The "company union" was condemned as the "offspring of hypocrisy and greed."

Radio Station WCFL, owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, was supported in its demand for unlimited time, proper wave length and power and the Executive Council was directed to appear at the hearing before the Federal Radio Commission. A supplemental report on this subject by the Council was approved.

MORE MELLON FOR BIG BUSINESS.

The Wall Street Journal, which at least pretends to know what it is talking about and frequently does, has a sure hunch that Mr. Mellon will stay right on the job in the national treasury. This, for the Wall Street Journal, is front page news and front page glee.

The Wall Street Journal is very happy about the prospect and declares that Mr. Mellon "knows what is good for business." It proclaims that he has made a success in his own business and also of public business.

All that we want to remark at this juncture is that the coal miners of Pennsylvania know a good deal about how Mr. Mellon has made a success of his own business, in addition to which Mellon family testimony before Senate committees sheds further light.

There is a lot of kidding about some of our superior brains and the case of Mellon is no exception.

UNION-MANAGEMENT CO-OPERATION.

By Executive Council,
American Federation of Labor.

When the union is accepted as the method by which workers shall participate in industry and collective bargaining is established the workers have a real contract that gives them status in the industry. This status makes possible a sharing of interest in production that is the essence of partnership. Interest brings a desire to contribute and hence a release of creative initiative. Sometimes this happens among the workers as individuals and sometimes in an organized way through the union. The latter, of course, brings the more valuable results. The form that this concern takes varies greatly; sometimes it is a joint educational project to provide skilled workers for the trade or industry; sometimes an employment service that connects these workers with employers who need workers; sometimes a contribution to administrative problems, or participation in improving production standards, the regular adjustment of misunderstandings and difficulties that come in all live situations, and finally, systematic co-operation with management to make production effective. These various constructive relationships recognize the fact that workers have creative ability and can and do make valuable contributions to industry from an experience that otherwise is closed to management. There are definite things that can be done only by workers, which can not be done by management for workers. Many of those with the responsibilities of management fail to grasp that workers can think as well as obey orders. This thinking can be utilized by the industry if the right methods are employed. Industry can expect to have the co-operation of employees only when voluntary agencies are the channels. Employers' substitutes will not serve the same purpose. Co-operation assumes equality in the undertaking. The trade union is the only agency which workers themselves have created to conduct their relations with employers and it is the only agency that gives them equal footing with management or other representatives of the corporation.

"CAN'T STRIKE" LAW FAILS.

The glitter and tinsel of the Colorado Strike Industrial Commission law is getting a brassy tinge.

The law is based on the theory that if the facts in an industrial dispute are developed, public opinion will force both sides to reach an agreement.

This reasoning was quite popular a few years ago, but the public, it seems, are not interested in industrial disputes unless they are inconvenienced. The Colorado law created the State Industrial Commission. Under the act it is illegal for workers to strike until the commission investigates and reports.

When this statute was passed, the public was assured the golden era was at hand. Governor Allen of Kansas toured the nation in defense of his "can't strike" law and was prominently mentioned as a vice-presidential candidate. Texas outlawed strikes in port cities, and Rockefeller's company "union" was in full flower.

The Colorado law is losing enthusiastic defenders. Only recently the commission ruled against the seven-day work week in Colorado Springs restaurants, but employers ignored the order and the workers must depend upon their economic power.

The Laundrymen's Association of Denver is the latest to flout the commission, which ruled that laundry wagon drivers have the right to belong to a trade union. These business men supported one of their members who would enforce the "yellow dog," as the entering wedge in a fight against the union.

The collapse of the State Industrial Commission law is a vindication of organized labor's position that there can be no substitute for genuine collective bargaining.

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UNIONS FORGE AHEAD.

Considerable progress in establishing the five-day week has been made in the last two years, according to a survey by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"Reports from the international unions show that in October, 1928, twenty internationals have 514 local unions working the five-day, forty-hour week," the survey states.

"These locals have a membership of 164,479. In addition there are at least 550 union members employed as clerks, secretaries, stenographers, etc., in trade union offices who have the five-day week, making a total membership of 165,029 who are now enjoying the five-day, forty-hour work week.

"Winning the five-day work week has been a gradual process, involving continued emphasis in conferences with employers, and careful adjustment of work. One international states that its local unions have been working for many years to establish the five-day week, and in many hundreds of cases it has been discussed at every meeting with the employers. This has resulted in the gradual development of working agreements and a large number of its members have secured the five-day week. In none of these cases has a strike been resorted to.

"Several internationals report that they are now in negotiation for the five-day week. The wood carvers have already made an agreement for it, and by March 31, 1929, they will have 210 members working the five-day week. In New York most of the shops employing their members, and in Rochester the architectural shops, have it in the summer months. The molders also state that a number of their locals in the stove industry have worked the five-day week in the summer months for several years."

COMMUNITY CHEST.

Boy Scouts of San Francisco this week began a slogan and banner-line contest in the interest of the Community Chest, the Scouts being a budget participating agency of the Community Chest.

Between now and December 21st, every Boy Scout has a chance at two prizes arranged by Harold (Daddy) Stein, who conceived the idea of the contest in training boys for civic leadership.

The writer of the best slogan will receive a beautiful book entitled "The Book of the American Indian," with color plates by Frederick Remington. The best banner-line will win a copy of "Three Boy Scouts in Africa." Both volumes are highly prized by boys.

The competition among the Boy Scouts is limited to troops of that organization. It is one of several events preliminary to the Community Chest fund-raising campaign, March 4-5.

San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross, agency of the Community Chest, will hold its 22nd annual meeting and election of members to the Board of Directors in the Colonial Room at the St. Francis Hotel, Wednesday noon, December 5, 1928.

The nominating committee has presented the following for election as directors: F. Eldred Boland, Arthur R. Fennimore, Judge Thomas F. Graham, R. B. Hale, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Samuel Knight, Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, C. M. Wollenberg, Major General John L. Hines, Mrs. F. W. Stephenson, Miss Bertha Roberts.

Charles Caldwell Dobie, national Red Cross worker during the World War, will discuss the national and local Red Cross achievements during the past year. Music by the Junior Red Cross orchestra of the Franklin School will be an added feature.

A permanent background of character is a yearning for loyal, trustful friendship, and an ambition to be worthy of it.

WHY OUTLAW WAR?

Editor, Clarion,

San Francisco, Calif.

Sir: Robert Louis Stevenson tells of a California mountain camp fire where a backwoodsman voiced his views on meanness, thus: "Wal! Mr. Stevenson! I think the meanest man on earth is the feller who'd poison another man's dog; an' thet low-down cuss he poisoned my dog, he did; but I got even with him, I did; I poison'd his'n!"

If dog poisoning is the height of meanness, what of the fellows who'd poison a man's baby, his little brother, little sister and the whole family? Because that today is legitimate modern warfare!

In 1918 the U. S. A. allotted 48,000 men to its Chemical Warfare Service, and for its use appropriated \$100,000,000. (See Report 1928 of C. W. S.) Our arsenal at Edgewood (and tributaries) was turning out 810 tons weekly of assorted poison gas compounds, 63 varieties, 26 classed as "lethal," and was nearly ready to turn out 13,000 tons a month. At the same time France was producing weekly 385 tons, Britain 410, and Germany 210.

At the Armistice our C. W. S. was further engaged in 65 "Major research problems," including eight gases more deadly than any used in the war; one, Lewisite, 2.9 times as deadly. That may seem to the average man a tolerably cogent reason for war's outlaw.

But there are various others; for example, spreading germs of malignant diseases, such as "flu," by airplanes and those very humble warriors, the rat, flea and "cootie"; starvation by blockade; the killing ray, to scatter death as widely as we now spread speech and music; lying propaganda of suspicion, fear and hate, and high explosives destroying in a minute glories of architecture that took our forefathers centuries to erect and millions of innocent human beings. It is said France is now equipped with planes and material to dump in 24 hours 280 tons of nitro-glycerin on any nearby European capital.

Well does Pershing, speaking of disarmament, tell us, "Unless some such move be made, we may well ask ourselves whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war to barbarism."

EDWARD BERWICK.
Pacific Grove, Calif., December 2, 1928.

War is a monster whose hideous character defies true conception by a people in peace. From the earliest dawn of history, war has been the nightmare to the normal repose of society. In the twentieth century, as ever before, to "Let loose the dogs of war" means the total suspension of social standards, the products of centuries, the subversion of law, and the exaltation of crime and violence.—D. L. Wickens.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1928

The short session of the Seventieth Congress convened last Monday in Washington and before adjournment on March 4th, next year, many very important questions will confront it. Among them will, of course, be the Boulder Dam, farm relief, Muscle Shoals, immigration, the merchant marine and the tariff. Concerning all of these questions there will be found to be wide differences of opinion among the members, and under such circumstances it is highly probable that at least some of them will have to go over to the new Congress which was elected last month, and which, under normal conditions, would not convene until the first Monday in next December. However, President-elect Hoover has promised the farmers that if necessary he will call a special session to deal with the matter of farm relief.

When you go into the ordinary store and have union spirit enough to ask for an article with the union label in it, and the clerk says they have not got it, that it isn't made with the label in it, don't weakly purchase the non-union made article and say you couldn't get it. There are stores in this city where you can get every article of wearing apparel with the union label, including leather belts, handkerchiefs, hose supporters, light, heavy, colored, silk and fancy hose, work shirts and dress shirts, light and heavy underwear, shoes, hats, caps, pajamas, suits, overcoats, ties. You can get them if you really want them and will refuse the non-union article. Any union man can easily have on him a dozen or more union-made articles if he will give the rest of organized labor the support he expects for his own union product. When making the purchases he can be waited on by union clerks if he will insist on seeing their union card and not be satisfied when the non-union man says he left his at home. Patronize a laundry employing union laundry workers instead of Orientals. Change your "can't get it" to "I will purchase articles bearing the union label" because you can get it if you want it. Don't use the excuse the union label soon fades out in washing. You will sleep much better wearing union-made pajamas though you probably never exhibit them to your friends. About a year ago a blind man quickly sold out a suitcase full of articles bearing the union label at the union meeting. Good eyesight is of no more importance to your welfare than the union label is. It will bring you as much joy and inner satisfaction.

THE CONVENTION

The Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans was one of the shortest sessions of that body in many years, but in spite of that fact a few interesting things occurred, the most important of which was undoubtedly an address of Governor Brewster of Maine before a gathering of Governors which met in the Crescent City at the same time and which was read to the American Federation of Labor Convention, with the consent of the Governor, by John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation. It will be found in the proceedings of the third day, on Page 178, and should be read by all trade unionists who can secure the printed proceedings.

"Thus far the only limit to their effective demand has been their purchasing power." So said Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, in a speech which was delivered by him to the Conference of Governors in New Orleans, and which was read, with his approval, to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor simultaneously. He spoke of the masses of the people and of the threat of unemployment.

Had the speech been merely the speech of Governor Brewster it would have had little importance. But it was delivered as the message of President-elect Hoover, and therefore it had tremendous importance. It proffered a program for the prevention of unemployment—for the stabilization of employment. And when it was read it was found to be the program of labor, accepting the wage philosophy of labor enunciated in 1925, the outgrowth of years upon years of experience and growing conviction.

Governor Brewster approved before its delivery the statement made by John P. Frey as a preface to the Brewster speech for its presentation to labor's convention. In that statement, approved by Brewster, who spoke as Mr. Hoover's representative, Mr. Frey said: "It (the Atlantic City 1925 convention) held that the real wage must increase in proportion to man's increasing power to produce." Governor Brewster approved that as a fitting statement to accompany the message which he delivered for Mr. Hoover. And he approved also the further statement that "the great economic problem facing American industries is under-consumption."

The event, as John P. Frey put it in his statement, "may be a turning point in American history."

As President William Green put it, "It is the biggest thing of the convention." Enthusiasm was in his words.

On all sides the question is being asked: "Just what does this program approved by Mr. Hoover, and claimed by labor as an expression of its own philosophy, mean in concrete terms?"

As labor men interpret it, the meaning is simply stated, but far-reaching in effect.

First, it means sustained buying power, which can mean only that "wage increase in proportion to man's increasing power to produce," for which labor has declared.

As to this, government can only set an example, which will have to be a renunciation of a good deal of the so-called Coolidge economy, and give its moral backing to the demand of labor for that wage in all industry—not merely for some, but for all, in a great spread of rising wages—that will as rapidly as possible eat away the piles of goods produced and by the same token eat down the enormous piles of excess profits that have piled up like floods of pilfered bread.

Second, it means the creation of a new and sensitive system of indexing the country's production, so that there may be accurate advance warning of the approach of under-consumption or depression. Then, to stop that advance, it means the release of public moneys for public works, which may include buildings and roads and other things. It means the starting of works that will start a backward wave of well-being, to offset the oncoming wave of unemployment. It means reversing the vicious circle.

In finding its own program brought back to it by a spokesman for the President-elect, labor in its present convention has registered a moral gain not matched since Woodrow Wilson went to Buffalo to stand on labor's platform and speak face to face in friendship, recognition and co-operation with the organized wage earners.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

When the American Federation of Labor went for its convention into the South, it went where employers of the North have gone, seeking easier fields for the exploitation of human toil. British capitalists find they can allow their plants in England to remain idle, pay their share of unemployment dole and pile up a fat profit, by operating their plants in India and other low wage spots of the earth under the British flag. It is cheaper, they find, to let home plants lie idle, if only they can continue operating where labor is cheap and unresisting. Textile companies at least think they can fare better by closing their plants in the North, if only they can go South and find cheap and unresisting workers. But, fat gentlemen, the worm always turns. The turning may come late, but it comes.

In New Orleans, where the convention has been meeting, there is much exploitation, which the glamor and romance of Creole history does not altogether conceal. Women are the worst victimized, of course. Waitresses in one chain of restaurants are paid \$2.50 a week, depending for the rest upon tips. Curiously enough, the head of this chain of restaurants is also the head of the humane society. The situation is not without its irony. The work day of most woman workers is at least ten hours long and for many it is more than that. Chivalry seems to stop at the door of the work place, or else the meaning of the word has become clouded with the change of times.

But the worm is turning. In the last Louisiana legislature a bill was passed by overwhelming majority providing an 8-hour day for women. The Senate ignored the bill, which so enraged members of the House that they plan a new and more vigorous battle in the next session. The temper of these House members is a new thing for the South, or at least for the South that is typified by Louisiana. There is a fine spirit in the South that may, once the ball is really started send through all the States a wave of reform in regard to the protection of women against the greed of employers, by no means all of whom are products of the South. It may well be that the South will learn in a burst of awakening how to translate its fine traditions into measures that will meet the changed needs of a changed order of things.

Contract prison labor still blights many of the work places of the South. The chain gang has not disappeared. The brutal overseer has not passed out, despite exposures and condemnations. But he is on his way. Capitalists, invading the South with industries, oppose the organization of workers, and on the whole unions are not strong. But Piedmont has shown what can be done and more sections will do what has been proven possible and good. The convention of the American Federation of Labor was a timely event. It must have been stimulating and it must have been enlightening. It must have brought hope and inspiration to thousands who will look to it as the precursor of a better day for the men and women of toil, and for the children of those who toil and are poorly requited for their toil.

The people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs, if they are sure they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business and management.—Woodrow Wilson.

WIT AT RANDOM

Sandy bought two tickets for a raffle and won a \$1500 car. His friend rushed to his house to congratulate him expecting to find him elated with joy. But Sandy was in deep misery.

"Why mon, what's the matter wi' ye?" asked the friend.

"It's the second ticket, laddie," said Sandy. "Why I ever bought it I cannot imagine!"

Fair Young Real Estate Agent—Could I interest you in Culver City?

Susceptible—Lady, you could interest me anywhere.—Wampus.

George Simons of 1412 East Street complained to the police today that a dog killed 20 chickens last night.

Home made chicken pie supper \$1. First Cong. Church, Tues., 6 P. M.—advt.—New Britain (Conn.) paper.

Wife (showing husband expensive fur coat)—One really can't help but feel sorry for the poor thing that was skinned for this.

Husband—I appreciate your sympathy.—London Tit-Bits.

At the Lincoln County picnic at Vineland, the rolling-pin throwing contest was won by Mrs. W. H. Upsall, who threw the rolling-pin sixty-seven feet. Mr. Upsall won the 100-yard dash for married men.—English paper.

Willie—Did Mr. Edison make the first talking machine, pa?

Pa—No, my son. God made the first talking machine, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off.—Bell Telephone News.

"Husbands should share the housework with their wives," says a woman's paper. We despise those selfish husbands who want to do it all themselves.—Boston Transcript.

Births.

To Mr. and Mrs. William McClellan, Route 30, a daughter, Clarice June.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Sundseth, 952 Lincoln Avenue, a son, Kenneth Ralph.

For best results try a Daily News Want Ad.—Beloit (Wis.) News.

Late one night the landlord of some flats was called up by a tenant who inquired: "Can a landlord interfere when a woman on the third floor quarrels with her husband and disturbs the neighbors at night?"

"You are one of the neighbors?" the landlord asked.

"No, I'm the husband."—Times of India.

He was up for his university examination. It was well understood that he was "dumb" intellectually, but the powers that be were anxious to pass him, for he was a fine oarsman and was needed in the crew.

"Just put down something," pleaded his tutor. "Write down anything you can and we'll get you through somehow or other." And he left the pupil to it.

The sturdy youth sat for an hour gazing at the virgin paper before him. Then in disgust or despair he scrawled the word "Dam" on the paper and left the room.

Later on his tutor came up to him more in sorrow than in anger.

"We can't pass you," he said glumly. "You've spelled it wrong."—Answers.

NARROWING CONTROL OF THE PRESS.

(An Editorial in Labor, Washington, D. C.)

Denver, with 300,000 inhabitants, the cultural center of a vast mountain area, now has two newspapers—the Rocky Mountain News, a Scripps-Howard paper, in the morning, and the Denver Post, owned by F. G. Bonfils, in the evening. The latest consolidations were perfected last week.

Forty years ago, with less than a third of its present population, Denver had five papers, all under different ownership. Men who attained national reputations worked on Denver papers in those days—"Gene" Field, for instance.

Now, the much greater city has two papers; and in a few years more, both these may be under one ownership, as has happened already in many places.

What becomes of the "freedom of the press" under such circumstances? Freedom can be strangled as effectively by ownership as by censorship. What then?

Two things: First, the press of organized labor should be safeguarded, extended and improved; and second, every man and woman who believes in social progress should prepare to fight to the finish against monopoly control of radio.

These are the only outlets left for the free expression of opinion. They must not be lost.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Robert Templeman, for many years a member of No. 21, passed away on November 27th. The deceased was about 68 years of age and was a native of Canada. Mr. Templeman is survived by his widow, Mrs. Henrietta Templeman, of this city. Funeral services were held on November 28th under the auspices of No. 21, and interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

The following interesting paragraph is "lifted" from the Los Angeles Citizen: "Word comes from Toronto, Can., that steps have been taken there that give promise of bringing about an amicable arrangement between the Printing Trades Unions and those commercial shop proprietors who have refused to employ the workers of those crafts since the start of the 44-hour drive in 1921. A joint conference council has been formed in which the employers, typos, pressmen, bookbinders and other craft affected are to have equal representation, to discuss all problems that arise, and arrive at a working basis. While it is not expected that harmonious relations will at once be resumed there is no question but in time the shorter work week will be in force and unionists re-employed. Toronto is the printing center of Canada, and restoration of working relations there will doubtless bring about the same condition in Hamilton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and other cities that were affected."

On the three propositions submitted to referendum vote on Wednesday, November 28th, the membership of No. 21 voted as follows: First proposition, for 433, against 198; second proposition, for 270, against 370; third proposition, for 505, against 130. The vote of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 follows: First proposition, for 28, against 39; second proposition, for 31, against 36; third proposition, for 49, against 18.

Former President George S. Hollis is at present at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he was recently operated upon, and is said to be progressing satisfactorily. Visiting hours at the hospital are from two to four p. m. and seven to eight p. m.

As the holiday season approaches, members should bear in mind to make a demand on Santa Claus and his agents that his products bear the union label. Articles of wearing apparel (including the customary necktie, shirt or suspenders), for the men folks, or the cigars (that can be smoked, and are not Chinese-made), are easily obtainable. And in all lines of industry the manufacturer, the merchant and the employer who recognizes union labor by employing its members, is



entitled to and should receive your union-earned money when you are acting as purchasing agent

JAS. H. REILLY

JAS. H. REILLY, JR.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 141

29th and Dolores Streets

MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

for Santa Claus. Union members are playing Santa Claus to themselves when patronizing union-made products.

If you have a cold you'd like to trade for a nice case of amnesia . . .

Lester L. Heagney, chairman of The News Chapel, may be able to help you out.

Heagney left the plant a few days ago with a swell cold.

A friend suggested that he take something for it. Heagney did. And it worked elegant.

Heagney forgot all about the cold. He hopped a street car and went home.

Imagine his embarrassment when he went out to the garage the next morning and found it empty.

And then imagine his surprise when he went down to The News and found the bus leaning in its accustomed parking place next to Bert Coleman's super-Stude.

Heagney insists somebody must have moved the car while he was curing his cold. But there was a look in the old boat's eyes that hinted that it had spent a sleepless night waiting for its master.

Value of store teeth was stressed by Mr. Crackbon, he having regained his girlish figure through inability to inhale anything but soup until manufacture of his new masticators. Mr. Smoot, also able to lift his dental ware at will, glowingly described the peace of mind induced by plates that permit intake of nutriment sufficient to stave off infirmity. As for Mr. Holland, an importation from England, he lauded a land where science subtracts portions of one's anatomy to make a more perfect whole. Rehabilitated by removal of tonsils and teeth, Joe looks good for many a year yet.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that John C. Daley, until recently superintendent of the Union Printers Home, is to make Los Angeles his future home. It is not known what Mr. Daley's plans for the future are other than an announced intention to enter business in Southern California.

Fred Bebergall is now superintendent of the State Industrial Home of the Adult Blind, Oakland.

A study of the tabulation of mechanical equipment of close to two thousand newspapers shows that there are fourteen newspapers in the United States with a larger battery of typesetting machines than the San Francisco Examiner. The largest battery is that of the New York World, 90 machines. The typesetting equipment of other plants follow: New York Times, 77; New York Herald Tribune, 67; New York Sun, 47; New York Post, 40; Chicago American, 62; Chicago Herald Examiner, 62; Chicago News, 49; Chicago Post, 49; Chicago Tribune, 61; Detroit News, 47; Philadelphia Enquirer, 60; Philadelphia Ledger, 63; Montreal Star, 45; Kansas City Star, 44; Washington Star, 43; San Francisco Examiner, 43; St. Louis Globe Democrat, 40; San Francisco Chronicle, 40.

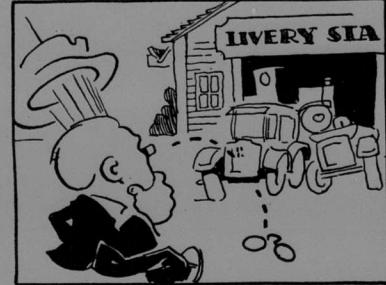
The awe-inspiring title of chief night proofreader is upheld by May Lowe in a dignified, decorous manner. "That I'm the only night proofreader," May maintains, "detracts not one whit from the charm and splendor of the title."

A. SANCHEZ, JR.

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Chronicle Chapel Notes.

An interesting letter from Al Adams was received by Jack Adams, who passed it over to the writer. A portion of the letter follows: "We don't see the sun at all in the canyon around the house or mill and the ground is still soaked from the rain, so you can understand how cold and damp it is, and no chance of seeing the sun for 70 days. There was ice half an inch thick in the bucket the other morning, and we have a fire in the stove continually, so you can see how it is living up in the mountains in a 'Spanish bungalow' like this." Al continues: "But I'm telling you the house is in a class by itself as I think it was built even before Spanish bungalows were ever thought of—tiled shower and everything." Anyone who has been in a mining camp can appreciate the "spanish bungalow" that Al refers to as most mining camp homes are not world-beaters for their architecture. Jack Adams explains the "shower" as being piped from a reservoir some distance away, the shower proper being fitted with the ordinary city shower fittings and the tiled room being pieces of canvas on four sides and the bather stands on a mud floor, this shower being outside the house. Al surely will appreciate the comforts of civilization when he returns.

Bruce Wells, a former member of the proofreading staff and later of the Bulletin, is now located at Cloverdale, Calif. Mr. Wells has purchased the Cloverdale Reveille. The Reveille, according to Bert Davis, is one of the oldest newspapers in Sonoma County. We wish every success and prosperity to Mr. Wells in his new venture.

Several members of the chapel were laid up with the flu during the past weeks. Bill Townsell returned to the makeup Wednesday. Bill Salomon, apprentice boy, also was taken sick and was confined to his home. Raymond Butcher returned after beating "old man flu." Johnny Neely also waged a winning fight with the above ailment.

R. W. Waterson, ad alley proofreader, received work that his younger brother, Alexander Waterson of Clydebank, Scotland, has been elected town councillor of that city, being elected on the labor ticket and defeating very strong opposition for that office.

Fred McCallum had the misfortune to have his

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Your Credit is Very Good With Us.
You Make Your Own Terms.

We welcome you whether you are
buying or "just looking." Give us a
chance to prove it.

car hit by another automobile Thanksgiving night, but escaped without injury to himself.

The Chronicle insurance for the employees of all departments has passed the prescribed 75 per cent and is now in full operation.

STOCKS RECALL CATCHING FISH.

Kind California friends took the writer to Catalina Island on a fish-catching expedition. We were after yellowtails. At first we used dead bait. Results: nil. At a distance, professional fishermen were catching them as fast as they could bait their hooks. We steamed over to investigate. We discovered that they were tossing handful after handful of live bait into the sea—"chum," they called it—and the yellowtails had been worked up to a tremendous pitch of excitement. They were darting to and fro near the surface, gobbling up the little fishes. The fishermen put on their hooks the choicest specimens of the bait and the blindly excited fish instantly bit. We promptly decided to employ the same methods and we soon landed a catch of beauties.

"The Hoover bull market" which was started immediately after the election has reminded me of that fishing experience. The professional manipulators tossed orders upon orders into the market until it was seething with excitement. Buyers rushed in from all quarters and bought greedily. Under cover of all the hub-bub, the powerful professional anglers for profit baited their hooks and found no difficulty in having the bait nabbed. In other words, under cover of the furious speculation, the influential pools were getting rid of large parts of their accumulated holdings at top prices. On the New York Stock Exchange's first 6,700,000-share day, for example, it was very plain to experienced eyes that stocks like General Motors and Montgomery Ward were being freely unloaded.

Which do you think will finish up with most of the profits, the small fry who blindly rushed in and bit avariciously, or the multi-millionaire fishermen who took advantage of the occasion to turn paper profits into hard cash?—B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine.

STUMPS AVIATION SECTION.

"Are you turning to the left, the right, or sitting still?"

Scene: The Commonwealth Club's Aviation Section Meeting.

Time: Monday, November 26th, 1:00 p. m.

Speaker: Capt. David A. Myers, Flight Surgeon, U. S. Air Corps.

Result: The Section member who sat blindfolded in a whirling barber's chair didn't have any idea—or, rather, what ideas he did have were all wrong. Laymen, seasoned aviators, and even attorneys, failed; they thought they were going north when turning south, and thought they were turning north when in reality they were sitting as still as Lotta's Fountain.

Thus did Doctor Myers demonstrate to the Section his ingenious apparatus by which he proves that one of the greatest dangers, in "blind flying" is an aviator's own ear canals, that unless he has some artificial device to show him his true position with relation to Mother Earth, he can't tell whether he's going up, down or sideways.

The use of a little dial which shows an artificial, but correct, horizon line at all times, he maintained to be the only dependable means of assuring safety in "blind flying." Although a flyer for the past 11 years, the doctor said he would never fly with any man who didn't both possess, and understand, the use of this instrument.

He maintained that many a fatal series of tail spins, including the dramatic one radioed from the last of the Dole flyers, was due to erroneous direction sensations reported by the flyers' ear canals.—The Commonwealth.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 30, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Special Police Officers, thanking Council and affiliated unions for their support of Charter Amendment No. 44. From Musicians' Union, stating that the Embassy Theatre is still unfair and requesting all trade unionists to stay away from same. From Glove Workers' Union of Minneapolis, requesting members of organized labor to demand the union label when purchasing gloves. From the Labor Commissioner, inclosing copy of letter dealing with the question of laundry prices.

Referred to Executive Committee—Communication from American Association for Labor Legislation.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Jessica B. Peixotto, chairman of Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, stating they would very much like to have the co-operation of organized labor and requested the Council to appoint a committee to co-operate in revising the "Annual Quantity and Cost Estimate for a Wage Earner."

Referred to the Secretary—From the California State Federation of Labor, requesting information as to the time and place of meeting and the amount of dues paid by affiliated unions.

Request Complied With—From the Industrial Land Association of San Francisco, requesting Council to appoint a committee of five who will attend meeting of Wednesday, December 12, at B. B. Hall, 149 Eddy street. From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, requesting Council to select Theodore Johnson as a member of the legal committee of the San Francisco-San Mateo Consolidation Committee. On motion the requests were complied with.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Requested that all trade unionists look for the label when cashing a hat order.

Trade Union Promotional League—Will meet Wednesday evening and will show an industrial picture; requested members of organized labor to be careful when purchasing clothing and see that the label of the United Garment Workers is on them.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Announcement—The Law and Legislative Committee will meet next Wednesday evening, December 5, 1928, to consider requests for preparation of bills for introduction at coming session of the State Legislature.

Receipts—\$134.60. **Expenses**—\$377.27.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
B. E. HAYLAND,
Secretary pro tem.

The Apple Restaurant opened last Monday. The menu consisted of roast beef, boiled ham and chicken; potatoes, cabbage, beans, corn, and sweet potatoes; pies and cake, coffee and milk. It was the general remark of one and all that for the sum of 20 cents they never ate a better dinner.—"Fifty Years Ago," in the Salem (Ind.) Democrat.

MACHINE AFFECTS CONVICTS.

The labor-displacing machine has even affected convicts in state penitentiaries who are being displaced as road makers. This statement was made by Governor Hammill of Iowa, speaking at the conference of state governors, at New Orleans. The middle west executive was discussing placing convicts at work, "for if we don't our penitentiaries will be turned into mad houses," he said. Road work, he declared, does not solve the problem because of the wider use of machinery. This statement is another indication of how machinery is affecting the lives of the people. No trade or calling is immune from the new social revolution that is sweeping so-called "common" labor, as well as skilled labor, into the unemployed ranks.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Chas. Corriera & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Brief Items of Interest

The Musicians' Union desires to call the attention of all trade unionists to the fact that the Embassy Theatre is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council and that, therefore, no member of a union should patronize the concern until such time as its management sees fit to deal with the theatrical organizations, which include the Moving Picture Operators, Stage Hands and Janitors, as well as the Musicians. This is a matter of importance and a strict observance on the part of unionists will be of great help to the entire labor movement, both locally and nationally.

Most of the San Francisco delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention in New Orleans have returned, among them John A. O'Connell, Roe Baker and Paul Scharrenberg. O'Connell represented the Labor Council, Baker the International Barbers' Union, and Scharrenberg the International Seamen's Union. Andrew Furuseth, after the close of the convention, proceeded to Washington to be on hand for the opening of the short session of Congress to watch matters for his union. He expects attempts to tinker with the Seamen's Act by some members of the lower House.

A meeting of the newly-appointed Committee on Education of the State Federation of Labor will be held in the offices of the Labor Council this evening before the regular meeting of the Council to take up some matters that have been referred to it. This will be the first meeting of the new committee appointed by President Stanton.

The request of Dr. Jessica Peixotto of the University of California for the appointment of a committee to assist the Heller Research Commit-

tee in Social Economics to revise its quantity and cost budget estimates, was last Friday night referred to the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council. The committee met last Wednesday evening for preliminary consideration of the subject.

Theodore Johnson of the Labor Council has been named a member of the Legal Committee of the San Francisco-San Mateo Consolidation Committee. The question of the consolidation of the two counties is being studied by a joint committee of the two counties, of which James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, is a member. This committee has been meeting for some time dealing with different phases of the consolidation idea.

William J. McQuillan, former representative of the International Printing Pressmen in this district, and Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor from Sacramento, has been appointed by the new City Manager of that city as chief of the Garbage Disposal Department of the city government. McQuillan has taken a leave of absence from his position in the pressroom of the State Printing Office and has entered upon his new duties.

Opposition to the construction of private toll bridges along highways that the Federal government aids in improving was expressed in the annual report of Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of the Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, made public November 24th.

This year Christmas falls on Tuesday. The public must realize that despite tireless efforts to effect delivery, if the bulk of mailing is not done on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of the week preceding Christmas, it cannot be delivered for Christmas. So it behooves you to do "your Christmas shopping early."

The twenty-five local unions affiliated with the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, in conjunction with their election of international officers and voting on constitutional amendments have also been considering the question of raising their dues in this district. The indications are that the increase has carried.

Butchers' Union, Local No. 115 of San Francisco, announces that it has engaged the Civic Auditorium, all three halls, for the Eighth Annual Entertainment and Ball to be given on Saturday evening, January 19, 1929. Three bands of music will furnish music for dancing from 9:25 p. m. to 1:00 a. m., under the direction of the following leaders: Payson's Coast Artillery Band, main hall; Sanfilippo's Jazz Band, Polk Hall; and Baxstead's old-time orchestra in Larkin Hall. Preceding the dancing a program of musical entertainment featuring many stars of vaudeville will take place from 8 to 9:25 p. m., and in order that those attending this function may be assured of hearing the vaudeville, loud speakers will be installed. The committee in charge announces it has many surprises in store in regard to the entertainment, the program of which will be announced at a later date. Proceeds from this event go toward the building up of the Local's treasury. The committee on general arrangements is headed by R. Brugge, chairman, and M. S. Maxwell, secretary.

I know that laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths disclosed, and manners and opinions change with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also, and keep pace with the times.—Thomas Jefferson.

CHILD LABOR DAY.

Child Labor Day, 1929, finds the American people still permitting much of the world's work to be carried on the shoulders of immature children—children deprived of opportunity for education and insufficiently protected as to health, hazardous employment and hours of work. All this in spite of the fact that the United States is the richest country in the world, in spite of the millions of unemployed adults clamoring for jobs.

Such a situation does not indicate that the American people are avaricious, inhumane or cruel. It is because, as a whole, they are ignorant of the difference between children's work and child labor; ignorant of the fact that children should be employed only for development and never for profit.

Child Labor Day will be observed January 20th, 27th and 28th in Sunday schools, churches, schools and clubs. The National Child Labor Committee looks to these groups to serve as interpreters of its findings to an ever-increasing circle of the nation's citizens. When public opinion demands the abolition of child labor, then and only then will the United States slough off this crime against her children.

This year the legislatures of 43 states meet and opportunity knocks loud and long, giving to the people in these states another chance to bring their child labor laws up to standard.

The National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth avenue, New York City, will send free of charge to any interested individual or group an analysis of the law of his state, together with program, leaflets, posters and other material to be used in the observance of Child Labor Day.

SELF-HELP IS BEST HELP.

"The farmer's salvation is within himself," declared Charles S. Barrett, president Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, at the Denver convention of that organization. "There is no escape from the stern fact that nobody but the farmer can solve the farm problem," said Mr. Barrett, who urged the farmers to unite. Self-help through collective action is the American Federation of Labor's philosophy. This theory is a challenge to the age-long allurement that there are royal roads to freedom through legislation and dependence on others. Opponents of organized labor never refer to the value of self-help. If unorganized workers realized that power they would flock to the unions. It is the experience of mankind that help from others is unstable. It is either charity or paternalism and fosters dependence. When organized labor asks for legislation it is to assure individual liberty or to solve a question that is beyond the power of workers. The labor injunction comes under the first heading and child labor, education and health protection come under the second.

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